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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/725,959	11/30/2000	Jong-Woo Shin	Q61266	8642

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EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 04/02/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/725,959

Applicant(s)

SHIN ET AL.

Examiner

Leonid Shapiro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other:

Drawings

1. The corrected drawings were received and approved on 10-30-02. These drawings are Fig. 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hornbeck (US Patent No. 6,323,982 B1) in view of Giebel et al. (US Patent No. 6,206,209 B1).

As to claim 1, Hornbeck teaches about a micro-mirror device for an image display apparatus with: substrate (See Fig. 4, 5, item 304, in description See Col. 7, Line 34); a landing pad (bias/reset structure) provided on the substrate (See Fig. 4, item 312, in description See Col. 7, Line 44); a pair of base (address) electrodes provided on opposite sides of the landing pad (See Fig. 4, 5, item 310, in description See Col. 7, Lines 44-45); a pair of first posts (the torsion beam support posts) that protrude from an upper surface of the landing pad (bias/reset structure), which are isolated from each other by the by a predetermined interval (See Fig. 4, 5, item 116, in description See Col. 9, lines 1-2); a girder (torsion hinge yoke) supported by the pair of the first posts (the torsion beam support posts), which is operative to pivot toward sides of the base (address) electrodes (See Fig. 4, 5, item 114, in description See Col. 7, Lines 53-54); a second post (mirror support spacer) protruding from an upper surface of the girder (torsion hinge yoke)

(See Fig. 4, 5, item 326, in description See Col. 9, Lines 32-33); a mirror supported by the second post (mirror support spacer), which reflects incident light, and receives power via the landing pad (bias/reset structure) (See Fig. 4, 5, item 102, in description See Col. 7, Line 54)

Hornbeck does not show the mirror is pivoted toward the sides of the landing pad (bias/reset structure) by an electrostatic attraction between the pair of the base (address) electrodes and the mirror.

Giebel et al. teaches the mirror is pivoted toward the sides of the landing pad (bias/reset structure) by an electrostatic attraction between the pair of the base (address) electrodes and the mirror (See Fig. 2a-2b, 5 items 60,62,64,66,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 3-38 and Col. 5, Lines 3-9). It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Giebel et al. approach in the Hornbeck apparatus in order to inexpensively fabricate an accurately controlled, moving optical component, such as a mirror (See in Giebel et al. description Col. 2, Lines 8-11) and "The packaged scan element is designed for wafer scale assembly, which **significantly reduced device cost**" (See Col. 5, Lines 43-45 in the Giebel reference).

As to claims 10-12, Hornbeck teaches about an image display device with a plurality micro-mirror devices (See Fig. 3, item 100, in description See Col. 7, Lines 26-28), wherein each of the plurality of micro-mirror devices has: substrate (See Fig. 4, 5, item 304, in description See Col. 7, Line 34); a landing pad (bias/reset structure) provided on the substrate (See Fig. 4, item 312, in description See Col. 7, Line 44); a pair of base (address) electrodes provided on opposite sides of the landing pad (See Fig. 4, 5, item 310, in description See Col. 7, Lines 44-45); a pair of first posts (the torsion beam support posts) that protrude from an upper surface of the

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landing pad (bias/reset structure), which are isolated from each other by the by a predetermined interval (See Fig. 4, 5, item 116, in description See Col. 9, lines 1-2); a girder (torsion hinge yoke) supported by the pair of the first posts (the torsion beam support posts), which is operative to pivot toward sides of the base (address) electrodes (See Fig. 4, 5, item 114, in description See Col. 7, Lines 53-54); a second post (mirror support spacer) protruding from an upper surface of the girder (torsion hinge yoke) (See Fig. 4, 5, item 326, in description See Col. 9, Lines 32-33); a mirror supported by the second post (mirror support spacer) , which reflects incident light, and receives power via the landing pad (bias/reset structure) (See Fig. 4, 5, item 102, in description See Col. 7, Line 54)

Hornbeck does not show the mirror is pivoted toward the sides of the landing pad (bias/reset structure) by an electrostatic attraction between the pair of the base (address) electrodes and the mirror.

Giebel et al. teaches how to drive an actuator in parallel to a substrate (See Fig. 2a-2b, 5 items 60,62,64,66,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 3-38 and Col. 5, Lines 3-9). It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Giebel et al. approach in the Hornbeck apparatus in order to inexpensively fabricate an accurately controlled, moving optical component, such as a mirror (See in Giebel et al. description Col. 2, Lines 8-11) and “The packaged scan element is designed for wafer scale assembly, which **significantly reduced device cost**” (See Col. 5, Lines 43-45 in the Giebel reference). An actuator of Giebel et al. would be implemented to mount the mirror in the Hornbeck apparatus.

As to claim 13, Hornbeck teaches about a method of reflecting light using a micro-mirror device in an image display apparatus with supplying a driving voltage to at least one of the pair

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of base (address) electrodes of the micro-mirror device, and altering the driving voltage which is supplied to the at least one of the pair of base electrodes so that a reflection angle of light incident upon the mirror is controlled (See Fig.3, item100, in description See Col. 2, Lines 32-64).

Hornbeck does not show how to create an electrostatic attraction between the at least one of the pair of the base electrodes and a mirror, wherein the mirror is pivoted around an axis formed in lengthwise direction of the pair of the base (address) electrodes.

Giebel et al. teaches how to drive an actuator in parallel to a substrate (See Fig. 2a-2b, 5 items 60,62,64,66,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 3-38 and Col. 5, Lines 3-9). It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Giebel et al. approach in the Hornbeck apparatus in order to inexpensively fabricate an accurately controlled, moving optical component, such as a mirror (See Giebel et al. in description Col. 2, Lines 8-11) and "The packaged scan element is designed for wafer scale assembly, which **significantly reduced device cost**" (See Col. 5, Lines 43-45 in the Giebel reference).

As to claim 2, Hornbeck teaches about the pair of base (address) electrodes with protruding portion protruding inward to widen area that faces the girder (torsion hinge yoke) (See Fig. 4, 5, item 310, in description See Col. 7, Lines 44-45).

As to claim 3, Hornbeck teaches about the girder (torsion hinge yoke) with a support plate for supporting the second post, the support plate having connecting portions which protrude from sides of the support plate in a direction parallel to a lengthwise direction of the pair of base (address) electrodes and are point-symmetrical to each other on the basis of the second post, and a pair of springs which connect an upper surface of each of the pair of the first posts (the torsion

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beam support posts) to each of the connecting portions, wherein the pair of springs are elastically deformed when the mirror is vertically inclined by the electrostatic attraction between the mirror and the base (address) electrodes (See fig. 4, 5, items 114, 120, 122, 116, in description See Col. 7, Lines 7-10, Lines 46-67).

As to claim 4, Hornbeck teaches about landing (spring) tips protruding from opposite sides of the support plate (torsion hinge yoke), which contact landing pad (dielectric layer) during pivoting (See Fig. 4, 5, items 128, 328, in description See Col. 7, Lines 62-64).

As to claim 5, Hornbeck teaches about dielectric layer 328, which prevents adhesive contact with the pair of base (address) electrodes (See Fig. 4, 5, items 328, 128, in description See Col. 7, Lines 62-64).

As to claim 6, Hornbeck teaches about the girder (torsion hinge yoke) with a support plate for supporting the second post, the support plate having connecting portions which protrude from sides of the support plate in a direction parallel to a lengthwise direction of the pair of base (address) electrodes and are point-symmetrical to each other on the basis of the second post, and a pair of springs which connect an upper surface of each of the pair of the first posts (the torsion beam support posts) to each of the connecting portions, wherein the pair of springs are elastically deformed when the mirror is vertically inclined by the electrostatic attraction between the mirror and the base (address) electrodes (See fig. 4, 5, items 114, 120, 122, 116, in description See Col. 7, Lines 7-10, Lines 46-67).

As to claim 7, Hornbeck teaches about landing (spring) tips protruding from opposite sides of the support plate (torsion hinge yoke), which contact landing pad (dielectric layer) during pivoting (See Fig. 4, 5, items 128, 328, in description See Col. 7, Lines 62-64).

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As to claim 8, Hornbeck teaches about the pair of base (address) electrodes with protruding portion protruding inward to widen area that faces the girder (torsion hinge yoke) (See Fig. 4, 5, item 310, in description See Col. 7, Lines 44-45).

As to claim 9, Hornbeck teaches about the mirror is pivoted around an axis that is parallel to a lengthwise direction of the pair of base electrodes (See Fig. 4, 5, items 310, 102, in description See Col. 2, Lines 53-61).

As to claims 14-15, Giebel et al. teaches the pair of base electrodes oppose each other in a non-diagonal manner in respect to mirror (See Fig. 5, items 66,68, in description See Col. 5, Lines 3-10)

Response to Amendment

3. Applicant's arguments filed on 02-28-03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Discrepancies on pages 4-5 the Office Action, mentioned by the Applicant (page 4), are corrected. As discussed "Tang" was a typographical error.

In response to applicant's argument on page 4-6, regarding claims 1, 10, 13, that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one skilled in the art will recognize the benefits

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of using Giebel et al. in the Hornbeck apparatus and overcome the difficulties in pivoting mirror towards sides of the landing pad to reduce cost.

In response to applicant's argument that on page 5, that Giebel et al. reference directed to a light scanning system used for bar code reading systems, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Telephone inquiry


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

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